

ALEXIEFF IN HARBIN

Viceroy of Far East Retires as Japs Advance.

MAY GIVE UP LIAOYANG.

Russia's Whole Campaign Plan Spoiled by the Yalu Defeat — Newchwang Will Be Evacuated at Once — Capture of Dalny Not Denied.

St. Petersburg, May 10.—Viceroy Alexieff has telegraphed to the emperor announcing the transfer of his headquarters to Harbin.

It is expected that General Kuropatkin will remove to Mukden.

The admiralty reports that Rear Admiral Jessen's squadron is at Vladivostok.

The Russian authorities are completely in the dark as to what is happening in the territory occupied by the enemy except such news as comes from the newspapers abroad and originating from Japanese sources. The reports of a Japanese landing at Takushan and the investment of Port Dalny, etc., while not confirmable here officially, are not denied.

The swift march of events at the theater of war—the virtual abandonment by the Russians of all their advanced positions along the Manchurian littoral—has created a deep impression among the people and a feeling of apprehension which, the authorities contend, is unwarranted by a calm consideration of the situation.

While not attempting to minimize the importance of the advantages gained by the enemy in the occupation of the Lintong peninsula and the advance from the Yalu river, the general staff nevertheless declares that it had not been for General Zassalich's rash stand at the Yalu the retreat and concentration of General Kuropatkin's army upon its normal line of defense would have been regarded as a masterly piece of strategy.

War Will Be Long and Bitter.

The equality of the government is shown by the free publication of all news telegrams from abroad, some being of a most sensational character.

At the general staff the one dominant idea is that the developments of the last few days make it certain that the war will be long and bitter. There it is said that half a million men would have been required to hold southern Manchuria. The real truth seems to be that General Kuropatkin has not much over 200,000 men south of Harbin, and he is determined to pursue the plan which he mapped out at first—to allow the enemy to follow him back into the heart of Manchuria until strong enough to assume the offensive.

While the Russian garrison is still at Newchwang, the untenability of the position is fully realized, and preparations for dismantling the forts and removing the garrison have been completed. The Russian gunboat Sivouch there will be destroyed. The same thing applies to Hailu, twenty-five miles southeast of Newchwang.

May Abandon Liaoyang.

The question of holding the Russian position at Liaoyang depends upon circumstances. The Russians hold the pass which commands the westerly approaches, but it is realized that the position there also will be rendered untenable if the enemy succeeds in bringing up a superior force along the northern road to Mukden. An ultimate retreat to Harbin might possibly incur the danger of a Chinese uprising, which increases with the Japanese successes and must be taken into consideration. Should the news of the enemy's victories inflame the Chinese residents in Manchuria against the Russians the latter's withdrawal north of the zone of their hostility might become imperative. The possibility of active operations against Vladivostok also have to be reckoned with.

The general staff inclines against a too pessimistic view of the situation, pointing out that the Japanese must land another army before they can hope to make a strong advance movement, which will require time. In the meantime the strength of General Kuropatkin's army and his position will daily increase. The general staff repeat the words of the commander in chief, "Patience, patience, patience!" They also insist that the full extent of the Russian losses on the Yalu river has been published.

"It is no guesswork of our losses," said a member of the general staff. "Every man has been accounted for. Let the enemy publish theirs."

At a meeting of the financial department of the council of the empire, under the presidency of Count Sokolsky, the report of the committee regarding

BY SISTERS OF HOLY CROSS.

Indorsement of Father John's Medicine as a Tonic and Body Builder for the Weak and Run-Down.

"We cheerfully recommend Father John's Medicine as a good remedy for bronchial troubles and as a tonic and body-builder for those who are weak and run-down. Several persons of our institution have used it with beneficial results. (Signed) Sisters of Holy Cross, 44 Chandler St., Nashua, N. H." Not a "sough syrup," or patent medicine with weakening stimulants, but a food medicine—the prescription of an eminent specialist. It is guaranteed to cure all throat and lung troubles, scrofula, skin diseases, rheumatism and all ailments resulting from weak and impure blood. Fifty years in use.

Japanese Losses in Yalu Battle.

Tokyo, May 10.—The official report of the Japanese casualties at the battle of the Yalu May 1 shows that the guards lost an officer and 20 men killed and had 7 officers and 122 men wounded.

The Second division lost an officer and 84 men killed and 13 officers and 205 men wounded. The Twelfth division had 3 officers and 76 men killed and 5 officers and 293 men wounded.

Russian Force in Korea.

Seoul, May 10.—The Japanese consul at Gensan telegraphs that a force of Russians, number unknown, accompanied by Manchurian mounted bandits, crossed the Yalu far above Wiju, advanced southeast, and occupied Changlin, 100 miles west of Songjin, on May 5.

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JAPS CAPTURE DALNY.

Czar's Magic City Falls Before Advancing Enemy.

London, May 10.—Dispatches from Shanghai give information of the capture of Dalny by the Japanese.

The news is practically confirmed by a dispatch from Tokyo, in which the Chronicle's correspondent says: "It is believed that Port Arthur will fall within a fortnight. One important item of Japanese success I am not permitted to telegraph."

It is generally believed here that the "important item" forbidden transmission by the Japanese censor concerned the fall of Dalny.

The capture of Dalny by the Japanese is one of the biggest events of the war. Dalny was Russia's most important seaport on the Yellow sea. It lies on the east coast of the Liaotung peninsula, in Victoria bay, one of the inlets of Taillenwan bay, where, it is reported, the Japanese have landed in force.

Dalny was built almost in a year to be the eastern terminus of the great Transiberian railway, to be a port where would assemble the commercial navies of the world. Erected in obedience to an edict of the czar dated July 30, 1890, Dalny was completed before an inhabitant lived there; was perfected, had tremendous piers, fine dwellings, public buildings, theaters, banks, parks, electric lights, trolley cars—literally every modern improvement.

Port Arthur is now entirely surrounded by the Japanese, who hold the railroad as well as the approach by sea.

Dispatches from Newchwang say the Russians have decided to evacuate that place. They do not consider their force sufficient to hold that section.

Troops have been leaving for twenty-four hours and will probably withdraw to Harbin.

Baron Hayashi Thinks Kuropatkin Will Make a Stand There.

London, May 10.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister here, looks for the next engagement of the war to take place at Liaoyang. He says:

"General Kuropatkin is on the march to that place, and General Kuropatkin should give battle there. Indeed, from the signs of his concentration, he may assume the offensive. But for his defeat at the Yalu river this movement might be very dangerous, but under the existing conditions General Kuropatkin ought to be able to drive back General Kuropatkin at Liaoyang. The Russians have a central position and can strike either to the left or right, an advantage they did not enjoy when Newchwang had to be defended. In the event of our occupation of Newchwang we shall immediately appoint a civil administrator, as we did at the time of the war with China, and open the port to all nations."

"Vice Admiral Togo, I think, is now likely to dock part of his fleet and give the men a rest from the ceaseless vigil they have kept up since the beginning of the war. Our land advance and part of the impending engagements must largely depend on the commissariat. This, I hardly think, is yet able to cope with a forward movement, say, on Mukden, Harbin or Vladivostok."

FEAR RIOTS AT NEWCHWANG.

United States Will Probably Send a Gunboat There.

Washington, May 10.—The attention of the state department has been drawn to the possibility of rioting and looting at Newchwang in the indefinite interval of time between the expected Russian withdrawal and the Japanese occupation of the port. Secretary Hay has had a consultation with the president respecting the advisability of again sending a warship to Newchwang to safeguard American interests and, as far as possible, to prevent outrages upon other foreigners by brigands. It is believed that an intimation has been conveyed from the British government to our own government that the dispatch of a United States ship to Newchwang might prevent the appearance of undue activity on the part of a single power. The United States gunboat Helena and a British gunboat lay in Mud dock at Newchwang all last winter and were withdrawn only upon a hint from Russia that their presence obstructed military operations.

The navy department has several vessels within two or three days' sail of Newchwang, the nearest being the Raleigh, now at Chemulpo, while the Helena and the Wilmington are at Wenchau, just below Shanghai, and the Cincinnati is on her way from Chefoo to Chemulpo.

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CANAL REGULATIONS.

Isthmian Commission Will Work Under Secretary of War.

GENERAL DAVIS GOVERNOR.

Army Member to Be Intrusted With Direction of Civil Affairs of the American Zone—Empowered to Appoint a Judge.

Washington, May 10.—President Roosevelt has had a long conference with Secretaries Hay and Taft and Attorney General Knox, at which the regulations to govern the Isthmian canal commission were determined upon finally. At the conclusion of the conference Secretary Taft gave a brief resume of the provisions of the regulations.

While the creation and work of the commission is committed by law to the president, whose authority in that regard is practically supreme, the president, by the regulations, directs that

the commission shall exercise its powers under the direction and supervision of the secretary of war.

General George W. Davis, the army member of the commission, is appointed governor of the American zone on the Isthmus. Until the expiration of the Fifty-eighth congress the Isthmian commission will exercise legislative authority over the American strip. Governor Davis is given authority to appoint one judge, who shall exercise judicial authority. If in the opinion of the commission an additional judge is necessary to the proper conduct of the judicial work on the Isthmus, the regulations confer on the commission authority to appoint him.

The Regulations Explained.

Secretary Taft explained that it manifestly would be impossible for the president in the exercise of his duties to give that personal attention to the canal work which is absolutely necessary, and as the war department hitherto has exercised supervisory control over public civil and military works and governmental control over the territory dependent upon the country it was deemed advisable that the Isthmian commission should operate under the direction of the war department. What particular bureau of the war department the commission will be under has not been determined by Secretary Taft, but he indicated that it might not be the bureau of Insular affairs, which, he intimated, already had enough work on its hands.

Under the operation of what is known as the Dockery law the auditing of the commission's accounts will fall to the duty of the auditor of the state department, but beyond the matter of auditing the state department will not be charged with any control over the commission. The commission itself will establish an elaborate system of bookkeeping through which its accounts may be handled very readily by the state department auditor.

Will Report to Taft.

The commission will report directly to the secretary of war as often as he may direct upon all phases of its operations. It will be under the same sort of control of the secretary of war as is the Philippine commission. All directions concerning the operations of the commission are set out fully in the regulations and a recitation is made of all the operations leading up to the acquisition of the canal property and the appointment of the commission. Some details still remain to be worked out, but they are largely administrative in nature and are not regarded as essential to the regulations themselves.

Queen Lil at the Fair.

St. Louis, May 10.—Queen Lilokalani, the deposed ruler of Hawaii, accompanied by her adopted son, former Prince Kapiolani, and his wife and a number of friends, arrived from Washington and took apartments in the inside inn, inside the exposition grounds. The party expects to remain in St. Louis about two weeks, and a number of entertainments have been planned in honor of the visitors.

New Pennsylvania Postmasters.

Washington, May 10.—The following fourth class postmasters have been appointed in Pennsylvania—Carnot, Albert H. Wyke; Mile Run, Daniel N. Reitz.

Gillespie Case Called.

Rising Sun, Ind., May 10.—The case of James Gillespie, charged with the murder of his sister, has been called and the work of impaneling a jury begun.

Alabama Italian Colony Starving.

Mobile, Ala., May 10.—A local paper has received a letter from a member of the new Italian colony at Palermo, forty miles north of Mobile, stating that the colonists are in want, that children need food and that conditions at the colony are pitiable. An appeal is made for aid, and the writer says the Italian consul at New Orleans has been advised of the situation. The colony is made up of Italians recently brought from New York city.

Russian Reserve Mobilization.

Khar'koff, Russia, May 10.—The order for the mobilization of the reserves has caused a sensation here.

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262 North Main Street, Barre, Vt.

WENTZ'S BODY FOUND.

Long Search for Missing Millionaire Ended.

Richmond, Va., May 10.—A special from Big Stone Gap, Wise county, says that the body of E. L. Wentz, who so mysteriously disappeared on Oct. 14, 1903, has just been found near Kelley View, within a mile of the place where he was last seen alive.

The body, although partially decomposed, has been fully identified. His clothing was intact. The front teeth are missing. His revolver, with three shots missing, and his eyeglasses were found about twenty feet away. The body lies near the Blackwood road, about a mile north of Kelley cave. The space adjacent to the body has been roped off and a guard placed around it. When the relatives arrive from Philadelphia an inquest will be held. The body was discovered by a party hunting missing cattle. Wentz was found lying on his back, his head resting on a log.

Young Wentz was the son of a Philadelphia millionaire and was in charge of his father's mines in Wise county. Since his disappearance more than \$50,000 has been offered for any news of him.

Until the inquest is held and the body examined the cause of death will not be known, though the general opinion is that he was murdered.

The country where the body was found was thoroughly searched last fall, and men conversant with the facts say that during the search they were within twenty feet of the place where it was found.

At the time of his death Mr. Wentz was general manager of the Virginia Coal and Iron company, a corporation owning a large tract of land in this county, and was on his way to Guest River to look after his interests. His parents and all his brothers now live in Philadelphia. They have been notified of the finding of the body.

The Wentzes were the principal owners of the stock of the coal company and were large owners of land in the mountains of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, the three states meeting within a few miles of this little town. Edward Leisenring Wentz and Daniel Wentz, an elder brother, were the managers of the family's large interests, and it was the custom of the younger man to ride out in the mountains and confer with his several agents.

It was on one of these trips that he disappeared. He was mounted and in full riding dress. He was seen to pass a certain house about five miles from Big Stone Gap, but never reached the next house on his journey. His horse was found late on the night of his disappearance at a point supposed to be near where he had met death by assassination.

Several thousand men, including every male inhabitant of this place and several other towns and the men employed in the mines in this neighborhood, engaged in the hunt, and it was thought that every foot of ground in the wild region had been whipped over.

A WORD OF COMFORT

To the Distressed.

Fortunately for those suffering with Rheumatism in all its various forms, including Sore Joints, Sore Muscles, and Sore Feet, a remedy has been discovered by modern science which in every instance effects a speedy and positive cure. This new remedy is founded on scientific principles which are acknowledged by the medical world as the only correct treatment for Rheumatic or Neuralgic troubles. Medicines taken internally rarely ever effect a cure without upsetting the stomach. As a rule, they injure the digestive organs, shatter the nerves, and in many instances the patient contracts a drug habit which leads eventually to a decline of the physical and mental forces.

Paracamp is the new remedy and it is a departure from the antiquated methods. Paracamp enters into the system through the natural channels, namely, the pores of the skin. When applied it opens the pores and allows the healing, soothing oils to penetrate the sore, inflamed membranes and muscles, removes the congestion and draws out the fever and inflammation, by inducing sweating. This is the only treatment that can be induced by science, and is guaranteed to cure even the most obstinate cases of Rheumatic Swellings if used as directed. Paracamp can be procured at drug stores in 25 cent, and 50 cent, and \$1.00 bottles. Write for book of testimonials, sent free. The Paracamp Company, Louisville, Ky., U. S. A.

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Until the inquest is held and the body examined the cause of death will not be known, though the general opinion is that he was murdered.

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At the time of his death Mr. Wentz was general manager of the Virginia Coal and Iron company, a corporation owning a large tract of land in this county, and was on his way to Guest River to look after his interests. His parents and all his brothers now live in Philadelphia. They have been notified of the finding of the body.

The Wentzes were the principal owners of the stock of the coal company and were large owners of land in the mountains of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, the three states meeting within a few miles of this little town. Edward Leisenring Wentz and Daniel Wentz, an elder brother, were the managers of the family's large interests, and it was the custom of the younger man to ride out in the mountains and confer with his several agents.

It was on one of these trips that he disappeared. He was mounted and in full riding dress. He was seen to pass a certain house about five miles from Big Stone Gap, but never reached the next house on his journey. His horse was found late on the night of his disappearance at a point supposed to be near where he had met death by assassination.

Several thousand men, including every male inhabitant of this place and several other towns and the men employed in the mines in this neighborhood, engaged in the hunt, and it was thought that every foot of ground in the wild region had been whipped over.

The Wentz family was socially prominent in Philadelphia, and the interest in the strange disappearance of the young man became general, extending to even remote parts of the earth, so far-reaching was the search engaged in for him.

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ROOT IN THE LEAD.

Many Think Republicans Will Name Him For Governor.

NO LACK OF CANDIDATES.

Former Secretary Said to Be Averse to Becoming a Candidate, but It Is Believed That He Can Be Prevailed Upon to Accept.